

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1898.

A Hundred Millions for Defence.

dollars, and that every dollar of the hundred millions should be voted outright for the provision of an adequate system of coast and harbor defences, and for ships worthy of the name of men-of-war.

Would that be a bad investment? Would not that be economy?

The great work must be done. There are no two opinions about the urgency of the need and the propriety of the expenditure. The income of the Government at this time justifies the outlay.

Does anybody think that the wisest way is to begin by abolishing the surplus, and then sither to postpone indefinitely a work that is assential to national self-respect, perhaps sesential to national self-preservation, or alse to set about devising new schemes of special taxation to raise the money that was already at hand?

Now is the time to fortify.

Secretary Whitney's Reforms. One more step in the reorganization of the navy administration upon business principles has just been taken. The yard at Boston has been changed to an equipment yard, and placed in charge of Commodore SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Under this same new policy of devoting the yards as far as practicable to specialties, the Washington yard had previously been turned over to the Bureau of Ordnance, and this will be the great and only factory for finishing naval guns. A third project is that of making some yard a general supply depot for the navy, the one at Brooklyn being perhaps the most likely to be chosen for this purpose. It is further probable that this or some other yard will chase Ultramontane cooperation by succesbe designated as the chief centre of consive concessions which have reduced the struction and repair. once imposing FALK laws to a mere shell. Besides this assignment of yards to special There remain, however, two or three particu-

bureaus, we find a second system of reorganization going on in the concentration of authority, responsibility, and duties hitherto scattered among all the bureaus into a single bureau. This is illustrated by the reorganization of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, under a new Paymaster-General, making it practically a Bureau of Accounts: and Supplies, though it has not yet received that name. Another example was to have been furnished in the reorganization of the Bureau of Construction and Repair: but the Secretary, after long delaying the reappointment of Mr. Wilson as Chief Constructor, with this view, decided recently that under the existing law he did not possess the needed power, and accordingly awaits action on the Naval Reorganization bill now under discussion in the House.

The fundamental importance of the reforms thus initiated by Secretary WHITNEY is very clearly indicated in these words from the recent annual report of Admiral PORTER: "I think the opinion is general throughout the service system, maintain no proper discipline, and build no effective ships, but that a reorganization of the department will bring order out of chaos, and the navy will run along as smoothly as it did previous to 1842, when the Board of Navy Commissioners were the advisers of the Secretary of the Navy and had administrative and executive authority."

Under the system in vogue before the beginning of the present reform, there were in each of the navy yards separate establishments for six or seven bureaus. As a consequence the work was duplicated. Each organization had its own shops, storehouses, and gangs of laborers, besides its clerical force, when much of the work was practically of a sort common to most of the bureaus. Secretary WHITNEY, on looking over his department, was astonished to find six bureaus in the same yard separately buying little lots of stationery, instead of having the purchases made in common for all the bureaus in each yard, and, in fact, for all the yards, by a general contract, with subsequent distribution on requisitions. He found that seven bureaus bought coal in 166 separate open purchases, instead of by contract in large lots. He found three bureaus buying oil for the different parts of the same ship. These are ordinary examples of the want of system.

Not less remarkable was the waste of supplies after they had been purchased. This resulted largely from the fact that many sorts of work were done at each yard, and that whenever a yard was temporarily closed the material was usually left to take care of itself, ofton deteriorating, while perhaps in another yard kept in operation exactly similar material was purchased. Some of the Illustrations of this fact given by Mr. WHIT-NEY are extraordinary:

"At the eight navy varies there have accumulated at together of augers and bits 40.560, of which 25,274 have been lying for several years at closed yards, where no work has been or is likely to be done; 20,543 gross screws are on hand, 10,806 gross lying at closed yards. There are 140,363 files in stock, 42,142 of them lying at slosed yards. There are 11,613 pant brushes in stock, 2,260 of these in the stores at closed yards. All of these lools are serviceable, mostly new. Of most of these articles some bureaus have recently made considerable purchases, and are even doing so at the present time, while to the credit of other bureaus there are very large amounts in store. There are found to be over 12,000 tons of east and wrought from lying in scray about the pards, 759,000 pounds of composition and brass, 159.00

sounds of o'd copper, and 103,000 pounds of old lead." The difference to be looked for under the new order of things may be illustrated by the Boston yard. All the material at that point not of use for the Bureau of Equipment will be collected and sent to the yards where it belongs. All the equipment material in the other yards will be collected and sent to Boston. With such a system prerailing everywhere, we are not likely to find another report like that of Capt. MEADE'S Inventory Board, that material to the smount of three or four millions is scatered about, fast deteriorating or already lete and useless.

Bismarck Rebuffed.

It looks as if Prince BISMARCE may be constrained by his peculiar ideas of official and patriotic duty to treat the German Reichstag as he treated the Prussian Landtag about quarter of a century ago. Now, as then, he has declared that a larger army is indispensable, while at the same time refusing to disclose in detail the reasons for his demand. Now, as then, the popular branch of the Legislature invoked has shown aself unwilling to vote the money called for by the enlarged military estimates. In 1862 BISMARCK, then Premie and Foreign Minister of Prussia, carried out his plans for the expansion of the Prussian army in the teeth of the Landing's opposition, and in defiance of the alleged constitutional obligation to secure a legislative sanction of taxation. For four years he ruled Prussia without a budget, doing precisely what STRAFFORD was beheaded for trying to do in England; and finally his conduct was condoned by a retroactive act of nity, when his policy of blood and iron had triu uphed at Sadowa.

BISMARCK'S military projects are now ing with similar obstruction on the part

of the lower House of the German National Parliament. He has earnestly assured the Belchstag that an immediate addition of some forty thousand men to the standing army is imperatively needed, and the as-surance has been confirmed by Count YON MOZZER, speaking with superlative echnical authority, and by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, representing the most powerful State, next to Prussia, in the German em-pire. Nevertheless, the committee to which Suppose that the surplus is one hundred the bill providing for an extra appropriation was referred, has, after a delay which of itself was obnoxious to the Government, declined to sanction the Chancellor's proposal. By a vote of 16 to 12 it has decided that the army

shall consist of only 450,000 men, serving for three years, instead of 468,000 men, enrolled for seven years. The committee has thus placed itself in direct antagonism to BISMARCK, who has declared through his mouthplece, the War Minister, that he will accept neither a threeyear term of service nor a lesser number of nen than he asked for. Will the Reichstag stand by its committee, and, in the event of such persistence, will the Chancellor give way? It would seem at first sight that the former question must be answered in the affirmative, since the adverse votes in the committee were furnished by political factions that, united, do undoubtedly comnand a majority of the Reichstag-namely. by the Ultramontanes, the German-Liberals (as the new combination of Progressists and Secessionists is called), the Socialists and the Poles. But who knows whether Herr WINDT-HORST and his thoroughly disciplined cohorts of the Centre may not prove more manageable in the Reichstag than they have been in the committee? It would not be the first time that the leader of the Ciericals has seized the opportunity afforded by a committee to remind the Chancellor that he holds the balance of power. On several previous occasions of the kind BISMARCK has recognized the fact that, without occasional assistance from the Centre party, government would be impracticable; and he has been fain to pur-

lars in which the position of Catholics in Prussia might be improved-for instance, certain religious orders might be reinstated in their former privileges, and the empire might be represented at the Vatican by an Ambassador-and it may be that Herr WINDTHORST deems the present time propitious to press suggestions on those heads. That is all he means, apparently, by his opposition to the army bill in the committee. . We think it, therefore, scarcely probable that Prince BISMARCK will defy the Constitution of the German empire as he defied the

Dr. Dix on Fashionable Society.

Prussian Constitution for the four years

preceding Sadowa. He will find it much

easier to satisfy the Ultramontanes, with

whose support he can obtain as many sol-

diers as he wants.

The Rev. Dr. Drx preached a very remarkable sermon at St. Thomas's Church last Sunday evening. The occasion was the anniversary service of the House of Mercy for women desirous of abandoning vicious lives, and he improved it to point out what he regards as signs of moral corruption in our fashionable society.

Dr. Dix spoke from within the circle of fashion, or, in other words, he described a society to which he himself is accustomed, and with whose tone and tendency he ought therefore to be familiar. His clerical functions also bring him into relations with it. which should give him peculiar opportunities for forming a correct judgment as to its moral condition. Accordingly, when Dr. Dix publicly assails that society for encouraging vice by its practices and its cynical attitude toward immorality, we are bound to listen to him with a respect we could not have for ordinary denunciations of fashionable life.

The evidences of corruption he found in the increasing disposition to make light of sexual sins, the willingness of women "to expose their bodies at the command hion" and the taste for works of art which are "monstrosities of nudity." Referring evidently to the many indications we are now getting of socia degradation among the English aristocracy. he declared that we need not go abroad to find examples of such moral decline in a society which arrogates to itself the highest refinement. Therefore he appealed to the women of that society to frown down all toleration of vice, and to defy the laws of fashon which require of them immodest apparel.

But is the case as bad as it is described by the rector of Trinity Church? With all due ieference to him, it seems to us that he much exaggerates the evils of which he speaks. It may be true that women have learned to look umoved at pictures which would have shocked their mothers and grandmothers, but as to their full dress, it is about the same

now as it has been for half a century. So far as its morals go, too, the society of New York is no worse than it was in the days when the scale of living was comparatively nodest, and when picture galleries such as Dr. Dix describes were unknown here. The candals of that earlier period were proporionately more than they are now, and the clergy of the day were as severe in their denunciations of fashionable sins as Dr. Dix was last Sunday evening at St. Thomas's Church. The busy life of a contemporary woman of society forbids her indulgence in conduct of which the ignorant may be ready to accuse her. She is where all eyes are upo her, and she is as closely occupied with the succession of her multifarious duties as a man of affairs with his business activities. As to the conventional evening dress for

women, it is not immodest unless carried to an extreme which always provokes unfavorable criticism, even where it does not exolte positive aversion. It is a costume, too, to which society has accustomed itself from time immemorial; and we fear that the denunciation of Dr. Dix will not produce any vory perceptible reform.

They Can't Get Away.

We are bound to say that the following

stimate of Mr. CLEVELAND's fortunes by the Philadelphia Inquirer seems mistaken:

"CLEVALAND is no longer the Magwumps' President, When he runs again he will not have the support of the action that held the balance of power and elected him he first time."

If the Mugwumps leave CLEVELAND, where will they go to? The Republicans are not likely to provide a refuge, and even if they should nominate somebody besides BLAINE, how could the Mugwumps reflop from the Democratic side provided CLEVELAND is running there? There can be no question that he has already caused them considerable disappointment. They don't like the BENTON-STONE episode. They didn't think Mr. CLEVELAND had it in him, indeed. They are probably doomed to yet more and harsher shocks on the same principle. But even if Mr. CLEVELAND should henceforth do his worst, judged from their standpoint, he would still be better than any candidate the Republicans could offer.

The hold that some admirers think Mr.

CLEVELAND has on the Democrate is a child's touch compared to the grip he has on the Mugwumps, whether they like it or not. In other words, we think that Brother CLEVELAND has got 'em.

A New Beer Boycott.

A boyeott much more extensive than the recent attack upon solitary brewer EHRET is now threatened, not by a labor organization but by the Society of Saloon Keepers, and directed against nearly all the big brewers in town. The popular idea that the liquor saloons run the city is perhaps to be swept away by the discovery that there is a power above the saloons in the pool of great beer makers known as the Brewers' Exchange. At any rate, the retail dealers say that the brewers' pool is attempting to dictate to them where they shall buy their supplies, and how much they shall give for them, and so the men who sell beer by the glass show a disposition to resist, and to deal with other sellers by the

keg than those in the pool. The latter deny the charge of tyranny, and a fight is promised that will be very interesting at least for the public. But there is one possible result of the contest which, if it comes, will be approved by all citizens of high artistic cultivation. The brewers are said to hold mortgages upon the saloons, amounting to upward of seven millions money loaned to fit the places up and give them that air of lavish gorgeousness and magnificent extravagance that has of late years crept even into the most humble saloons at the expense of the simple and decent decoration that prevalled in former days. How much more natural, how much more conducive to the healthy contemplation of the vicissitudes and prospects of life, how much more enjoyable, was such an unobtrusive resort, like the old Grapevine, for instance, than the gaudy and meretricious luxury of those mortgaged tenements! Without discussing the temperance question, the modern saloon is an abomination opposed to all principles of good taste, harmony, and common sense. If their tenante can see their way clear to getting rid of all the inappropriate and useless expenditures which have been put there through the competition of the big manufacturers, they will deserve the acknowledgments of the

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Courier-Journal, declares that Mr. CLEVELAND will doubtless be renominated, and, at the same time, it tells him plainly that he cannot be reflected without first making himself a thorough Democrat, and harmonizing all branches of the Democracy into a consistent, cooperative, contented whole. There is truth in this, and the paragraph from the pen of Col. WATTERSON. which we copy in another column, s well worth considering.

The city of Brooklyn has a novel institution that is deserving of intelligent attention and support. It is the first hospital in the world devoted entirely to the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. Its purpose is to place at the disposal of poor patients suffering from this class of maladies all the special acilities which the charity of our large cities places at the disposal of poor patients suffering special hospitals in great number, at which the attendant physicians fare gentlemen of the highest repute in their particular branches of the profession, but there has hitherto been no pecial fastitution of this kind for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, and it is precisely this lack that the Brooklyn hospital attempting to supply. In cases of mental lisease its endeavor is to save the patient from the unhealthy environment of the insane asylum, as well as from the social and business taint that is attached to such confinement. In cases of purely nervous malady it enables the patient to command the services of specially trained physicians and nurses in a

hospital specially equipped.

This hospital was opened twenty months ago. It has treated 786 patients, 83 of them in the hospital and 703 in the outdoor department. It has turned away about 200 individuals for whom it had no accommodation.

Its present building is utterly inadequate to its needs. One public-minded citizen, Mr. ALANSON TRASE, has presented it with a fine plot of ground for a new hospital, and others scribed about one-fifth of the sum needed to erect a suitable building.

The question we print below is but one of series that constantly rise for discussion always and inevitably with indecisive results: "A number of literary enthusiasts were discussing the question of Who is greater—the author or actor What does THE SUE BAY ?"

We have heard a great many such questions Which is greater, the creator or critic? The horse or his rider? As EMERSON puts it:

"Whether is better-the gift or the denor?" The only proper reply to this is that the author is the greater as an author, and the actor is the greater as an actor. That is the whole of it. and we respectfully submit it to the consideration of these literary enthusiasts.

The Commercial Gasette of Cincinnati assails Mr. CLEVELAND on account of his reinstating District Attorney BENTON and bouncing District Attorney STONE, and it illustrates ble alleged inconsistency by quoting in apposition the subjoined extracts from his two letters:

From the Benion Letter.

"I did not intend to conemn the making of a politihis [Mr. Stonn's] sense of on! speech by a Federal propriety would cause him official to his neighbors and to refrain from pursuing friends, nor at any time and such a partisan cuurse as place where it was merely would wantonly offend and incidental. if the speech irritate the friends of the itself was decent and fair. Administration. • • • Mr. The number of speeches 8:00m, when he was perthat can be properly made mitted to remain in office, cannot be specified, nor the became a part of the busicannot be specified, nor the teacher a part of the busitime when, the place where, or the dirounistances in the present administration, which they are proper; nor beauthous and the present administration, sorthed. But a correct line of conduct can be determined on without difficulty. I believe, in the light of a desira to follow the spirit of the admonition given by faith and fidelity which, divorcing the conduct of a citizen from the use of official influence in political influence in political campaigns, illustrating at all times the truth that official duty is paramount to partiass service, maintaining the dignity of office to private active particularly action of the Government was not entitled to the confidence on the government was not entitled action of others by reason of official place and teaching the lease of the confidence of the co political action of others by reason of official place, and teaching the lesson to

the people that public positions are not bestowed held under a piedge of active partieau servica." The Commercial Gazette also alleges that Dis triet Attorney BENTON made sixteen speeches criticising severely some of the President's ideas, such as his theory of civil service reform and his position on the silver question, while Bronz made only three speeches respectful toward the President but supporting the Re biloan party.

We do not know whether these allegations about Mr. Bunton are true or not, but one thing is certain: He is a genuine Missouri Demo crat, while Mr. STONE is equally a genuine Pennsylvania Republican. Therefor right that Bronz should be bounced and that BENTON should be retained.

We are sorry to see the Indianapoli Journal making of Mrs. CLEVELAND's letter to Mrs. D. W. Swan of St. Louis the occasion for an attack upon her, marked more by bitter-ness than discretion. This letter relates to the reported protest of certain ladies of St. Louis against the use of wines at a social satherine in the house of a Cabinet officer; and

Mrs. Ourverand simply replies that she

Mrs. Chavenant simply replies that she has not received any communication from St. Louis on that subject. "I am inclined to think with you," she adds, "that it has been a mistake, started possibly by some newspaper, to injure the Women's Temperance Union." It is not just to treat this intimation, as the Indianapolis Journal does, with an expression of anger. We all know that mistaken rumors, based upon erroneous information or upon the misunderstanding of facts that have actually coourred, often get currency in the press. and popurred, often get currency in the press, and are reproduced from one newspaper to another without due regard to evidence or the want of it. Mrs. CLEVELAND simply says that this report concerning the St. Louis ladies may have originated with some newspaper—and nothing is more possible; and it is wrong to condemn this casual expression as our Indianapolis contemporary has done.

According to the expression of a Western Democrat to a reporter of the Democratical Republican, "the Democratic National platform of 1888 will contain a very positive enunciation

in favor of silver coinage."

Would Mr. OLEVELAND be willing to sceept a renomination on such a platform? Very likely. But would the Convention renominate him? That is more doubtful.

Mr. Cleveland Must Harmentze the Democracy or He will be Beaten.

From the Courier-Journal One thing is certain, and that is that if we are to nomi nate Mr. Cleveland to be his own successor, which at present seems to us inevitable, we cannot elect him unless we come to some better understanding than now exists. In truth, if he is not with us heartily, and in good faith, and all along the line, we do not care to elect him. Between a Mugwump in the White House and a Stalwart Republican, we should prefer to take our chance of the future in a square handto-hand fight on principle with the Republican, getting with our victory, if we should win a victory, a change of public policy, rather than to ske out a precarious milk-and-water servitude to a fast-and-loose, pig-andpuppy, now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't, too-good-tobe-honest, and too-great-to-be-useful Administration, of Chesp-John statesmen, wearing second-hand apparel and pinchbeck jewelry.

This is the feeling among the mass of Democrats.

Col, Payne as a Fighter.

From the St. Punt Globa
The talk about whether Col. Oliver H. Payne is to live this winter in New York or Washington is a re-minder that there is a strong tendency upon the part of retired wealthy men to drift elither to the metropolis or to the capital. The truth seems to be that he intends to to the capital. The truth seems to be that he intends to stay in New York. He leads a rather quiet bachtor life at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Secretary Whitney. While she is occupied with scolety affairs in Washington, her brother keeps up the dignity of the Whitney establishment in New York. Although only about 50 years of age, Col. Payne does not appear to be engaged in active business. He is one of the few snormously wealthy men who know when they have enough. In Claveland, which was formerly his home, and which is perhaps his nominal home still, his wealth is roughly estimated at \$15,000,000. Some of the old timers distinctly remembered him as

the Colonel of an Ohio regiment during the war, and especially for one incident of his military life. It was a common remark that if he was as good a fighter in polities as he was personally, his candidate for the Senate was sure to win. On one cossion during the war mil-tary exigencies required Col. Payne to leave the field and proceed to Columbus for a short time. He was a much younger man then than he is now, and, having long been beyond the bounds of civic civilization and hospi-pitality, was disposed to embrace the opportunities which Oblo's capital offered for a short time. One night he and several gapial companions had been en-joying the hospitalities of the Neil House barroom for some time, when they were interfered with by another party of pleasure seekers, to whom the bartender party of pleasure sectors, to whom the bartender seemed disposed to give the preference. In the lively fight which followed the Payne party was victorious, and, the bartender having made his escape in a rather battered condition, the Colonel him-self was installed in the important office of dispenser of the ardent. In the performance of his new duties he was interrupted by a burly livery stable keep-er, who undertook to reators the establishment to the er, who undertook to restore the establishment to the er, who underlook to restore the establishment to the custody of the deposed barkesper. Col. Payne promptly amashed a large water pitcher over the intruder's head, and the livery stable keeper retired with an awful soar across his face which complexously marked him till the day of his death, a few years ago. The affair was the result of an effort to put on airs over Col. Payne, and as he doesn't put on airs himself he wouldn't tolerate the impartinance of others. These were firstling times impertinance of others. Those were fighting times anyhow. The Colonel is now one of the last men to b thought of as the man who hurled the deadly pite.
The country is at peace, and so is Col. Payne.

Should Auricular Confection be Revealed

From the London Standard In connection with a horrible crime considerable controversy has been caused here on the subject of aurientar confession. After having helped to roast their mother the two Lebone and their eister went to a priest the Council of Trent and that of Lateran expressly for-bid a priest to break the seal of confession. In France the Concordat has ratified the canous of the Councila, and the Court of Cassation decreed in 1810 that no priest should on any account be called upon to reveal the accrete intrusted to him by his penitents. On some occasions priests have aided the authorities to bring criminals to justice by teaming what were called adm tions to their congregations enjoining them, under pain of excommunication, to inform upon criminals. It would, however, be hard to find an instance of the

fact of a crime confessed having been disclosed by a priest, and it is of course a common beast among de-yout Roman Catholies that the seal of the confessional has never been broken even by the renegade ecclesias tics of their persuasion. But without condemning in principle the practice of confession, or the decisions of the Councils, one cannot help asking the very persuent question which is put terward to-day by M. Henri Rectiefort, who wants to know if a priest would be justified in allowing an innocent man to be convicted after he had heard the confession of the real criminal. the question is one for casulate, and It has no doubt been

A Troublesome Namesake.

One of the prettiest little towns of Franklin county, in this State, is happy in the name of Sun. Re-cently its inhabitants petitioned the Post Office Depart-ment to make it a station, and, from the number of isters that have already passed through the New York city Fost Office, the majority of its inhabitants must be experimenting on the town's new addition to its priv-ileges. The replies to this large correspondence are hastily thrown into the general hopper addressed simpl

Mr. JOHN JONES, New York,

ignoring the county. The result is they some into Tan Saw office with our regular mails. We have received letters from merchants, letters from lovers, and even the Department of Registry has sent us letters, those of value, belonging to residents of Franklis county. We are prompt in correcting the error, but would suggest to the people of that section that they sak their corre-spondents to add the county to the superpropioles. dents to add the county to the superscription.

Art Hotes.

In a note which we have received from Mr. P. Hayashi he expresses a desire to correct an error of translation in a recent circular anguncing Mr. Hayashi's arrival in this city. Mr. Hayashi says that in alluding to Mr. Wakai he wished to describe him as a conneisseur of Japanese art who had been consulted upon matters of art by the officers of the imperial household, and had no intention of giving him the title of Art Adviser to the Mikado, an office which has no existence. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hayashi, who has no knowledge of our lanof fact, Mr. Hayashi, who has ne knowledge of our lan-guage, never made any representations of the charac-ter of those which have, it appears, been ascribed to film, but is, like all of his countrymen who have claims to special consideration by reason of their secomplish-ments, a person of self-retiring and modest disposition. Mr. Schaus is said to have refused an offer of some-thing like \$70,000 for Rembrandi's "Gilder," and the price is understood to be piaced at \$100,000. It is a very pretty figure for a single picture, but there is a palpable boom in all matters of art, and there is no one more capable of appreciating the situation than the capable and enterprising Mr. Schaus. and enterprising Mr. Schaus.

A Graceful Acknowledgment.

From the Washington Post. The friends of the Arthur family, who sent iclegrams or notes of sympathy to them after the death of the ex-President, have received acknowledgments in

of the ex-President, have received acknowledgments in the following form:

The family of Chester A. Arthur desire you to accept this grateful acknowledgment of your expression of sympatity and condolence.

It is beautifully sograved upon a sheet of note paper, with a black border hall an inch wide, and is accom-panted by three cards. The larger bears the name of Mrs McEtrey, one of smaller size that of Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, while a third, still smaller, is inserthed Mr. Chester Alan Arthur. ir. Chester Alan Arthur.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compandium of nows, or mirror contemporary history as the Tanana Son. Si a read. ORN. MILES ON TOP AGAIN.

He Becetves as Increase of Command which WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Not long ago the enemies of Gen. Miles were whispering ru-mors that he might be subjected to a court martial or at least to a court of inquiry. This disagreeable possibility derived strength from the sharp language upon him employed by Secretary Endloott in his annual report. It has been intimated that the views there contained are those of the Adjutant-General's office. Be that as it may, they reflect strongly upon the soldier who has the double distinction of being the conqueror of Chief Joseph and of Geronimo, two of the greatest Indian warriors of this generation, and representing the two extremes of all that is chiv-alrous and noble and all that is mean and cruel in the Indian nature. Now, owever, a turn in the kaleidoscope brings on a new combination, with hues much more rosy or Miles. He is to have southern California added to his department, and to be allowed to re-move his headquarters from Albuquerque to Los

Angeles. Such an addition to his geographical

command may fairly be regarded as a tribute

move his headquarters from albuquerque to Los Angeles. Such an addition to his geographical command may fairly be regarded as a tribute to his trustworthiness and vigor, and possibly, also, as a reparation of injustice done to him in the Secretary's report. This increase of the Department of Arigona, of course, comes directly through the War Office.

The fault found with Gen. Miles took the form of asserting, in the first place, that his orders to "destroy or capture" Geronimo meant that he was to kill the hostiles in battle, or else secure such an enforced surrender of them as would enable the leaders to be brought to justice for their atroclites to the weak and helpless, the women and babes. Men like Natches and Geronimo knew perfectly well that in committing or sanctioning these hideous butcheries they risked being hanged if caught. But they also knew well the prodigious difficulties of campaigning in Sonora, and were confident that they could run their locdy race as long as they liked, and then make terms to save their necks. The President and the Secretary, as olvillans, ignorant of the difficulties to be overcome, were inclined to resent the consummation of this plan of the savages; but Miles really accomplished everything that his predecessor. Grock, had declared to be within the possibility of the ablest of solders to effect that is, he dove the Indians hard enough to make it an object for them to propose surrender. It is universally conceded that he secured from them the best terms he could. His captives had gone. The sense of disappointment felt by the President and Secretary was due to an erroneous conception on their part of what could be accomplished.

It was also asserted that Miles had not given in his report a frank account of the sevents that occurred. But it has since been shown that he never claimed that he had effected an "unconditional surrender," this phrase having deen interpolated by Gen. Howard, in a moment of enthusiasm, as a comment of his own on the first of the surrenders of the sev

As all's well that ends well, Gen. Miles can be

congratulated on the way he comes out of the controversy. One of his desires, it is true, was to get back to Fort Leavenworth, after the end of the campaign, since this is more agreeable than Albuquerque to live in. This he has not accomplished, but the present arrangement enables him to go to Los Angeles, which is a great improvement over Arizona.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Henry George has got an office on the third floor of the building at the northwest corner of Nassau and Ann atrects for his new paper, the Mondard. He will move in next week. The associate editors will be W. T. Crons-date and Louis F. Post. The first number of the paper

will be out in January.

Old Capt. Huntting intends to contest the seat of Assemblyman-elect Recycs of Suffolk county. The district is one of the closest in the State, and Huntting claims as He one of the decession in the second of the polls of one district. Henting is a Republican, but if he is mated he will not be in time to vote for Senator.

Judge Fitch, ex-Register of Bankruptcy, is a fe figure wherever politicians are. He is over six feet tall, bent, and carries an umbrella or cane constantly. He denounced the nomination of Roosevels, and is hater of Mugwumps.

Gen. Butler has one of the most comfortable winter costumes in New York. He wears a long ulster belted down over his ears, and fur gloves. The collar of his coat is turned up and the talls almost touch the ground Senator Warner Miller looked worse the last time he

was in New York. His face is almost gray at times and his eyes look weary and are surrounded by increase ing furrows. The Benstorial contest will apparently leave deep marks on him, whatever way it turns out. Theron G. Strong, Chairman of the Cregan investi-gating committee, is one of the most amiable Republi-cans of New York. He is of medium height, with black hair, even monstache, and side whiskers. His comfort

able chin proclaims that he is at peace with himself and the world. When he ran for Judge in 1885 he was defeated by less than 2,000 votes. Collector Magone dresses the same way every day. His clothes are typical of the man. He wears a loose white lawn tie that he ties himself under a low turndown collar, a braided black outsway coat, loose waist cost, loose dark trousers, that may have been ready-made, and stout shoes. He weers a diamond stud in his shirt, a heavy gold chain on his waistcost, and jet and gold sleeve buttons. His eyeglasses are gold rimmed.

The January meeting of the Board of Education will be the most interesting held in this town since the estab-lishment of the common school system. It will be at that meeting that Mayor Grace's two women Commissioners. Miss Grace Dodge and Mrs. Agnew, will formall take their chairs of office and help the male Commis-sioners to wreatte with the problems of educational methods. It is antisipated that the greatest throng of speciators that ever attended a meeting of the Soard will be there to greet the new Commissioners

The prolonged term of service that William Wood, the Scotch enthusiast in educational methods, has filled as School Commissioner in this town dates back almost to the time when the city was so small that St. John's Park was regarded as being "up town." Yet there is many alad of 19 who isn't haif as lively as the white-haired patriarch of the Board of Education. He has thirteen children. "We Scotchmen," he said the other day, "are pair triabmen. Gur natural expherence of day, "are really Irishmen. Our natural exuberance of Coltic impossessiv has been toned down by the climate of Sociland, that's all." Commissioner Wood is justly of Sectiond, that's all." Commissisproud of his vigorous constitution.

Fity the Mapless Wrotch!

From the Commercial Seastle.

A Cincinnati man in Washington or New York on the Sabbath is a distressful object. The silence and empirinees of the streat, the closed deern, and the church belie oppress him. He misses the braze bands church boils oppress him. He misses the brass hands and processions, the open shope and wide open shopes and added the short the crowds of noisy people along the sidewalks before them. He misses the music from the dime missems, the base ball, the matinhes at the theatres, and the evening performances of old Cincinnasti, with their consequent through He misses the marry strains of music of the beer salcons and concert halls, the loud laughter, the singing and the jingle of places. In fact, he misses they all that he characteristics. glasses. In fact, he misses about all that has character-ized Sauday in Cincinnati. He sees the theatres all closed, the salcons all closed, the dress sitent and de-serted. By contrast it seems like a city of the deed, and the solemn church belis add to his melanchely.

A Georgia Glast's Jaw. From the Cram/orderille Times.

Upon the mantel of our sanctum can be seen he skull and jawbone of a supposed prehistorict, giant it was excavated from a mound on the east count by fearly Gwaitney. The under law was at least twice as arge as the largest man of the present decade. The noti remarkable fact was the perfect state of preservation of the testh; they were perfectly sound, with the Knoption of one that was elightly decayed, and not one missing. Widently the feitow would have weighed as

Ably Conducted.

THE BUN'S department of English grammas Flory.

"Will you have a cigar, sir?" asked Thomp son, offering an old gentleman one.

"No. no." replied the old gentleman, testily: "I never moke."

"To" said Thompson, "but I see you flare up occuTHE WOMEN INVITED TO YOUR.

A Bill Brafted by the Labor Party for the The Law Committee of the United Labor party has agreed on the draft of a bill for carry-ing into effect the vote in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The notable feature of it is that it provides that, without distinction of sex, all citizens 21 years old, who have been citizens ten days and inhabitants of the State

one year, and the county four months, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention. These are the principal provisions of the bill, which will be presented in both Houses of the Legislature as soon as the session opens:

1. The election of delegates shall be held on

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

8. There shall be 224 delegates. Of these 96

shall be elected by Senate districts, three to each district. No elector shall vote for more than one, and the three who get the most votes each shall be elected. One hundred and twenty-eight delegates shall be elected from the present Assembly districts, one to each district, on a separate ballot. Both sexes may vote, as

mentioned above. There shall be two ballot boxes at each poll. One ballot will be endorsed "Onwention—Assembly," and the general election law shall govern the election, except where this sot modifies it. The County Canvassers shall canvass the vote on the Friday after election. The days of registry shall be the Friday and saturday of the sacond week before election, and the registry of last fall, revised to date, shall be the new registry.

4. The Convention and the registry of last fall, revised to date, shall be the new registry.

4. The Convention and the registry of last fall, revised to date, shall be the new registry.

4. The Convention and the registry of last fall, revised to date, shall be the new by proclamation direct; shall elect a President by ballot, and may appoint a secretary and three assistants. After it is organized it may hold its sessions when and where it pleases. The delegates shall get \$6 a day and the same mileage as Assemblymen, with no pay during receases longer than three days, and no pay whatever after Sept. 1. The Secretary shall get \$15 a day and his assistants \$10.

5. A majority shall be a quorum to do business. All the sessions shall be public. Every delegates shall be exempt from arrest on civil process, except for delinquency as a public officer. For any speech or debate in the Convention has the power of a legislative body over its members and the same claim on the service of public officers. It may punish for contempt for these causes only.

Arresting a member or officers of the Convention in violation of his privilege of arrest, as hereinbefore declared.

Disorderly conduct in immediate view and presence of the Convention and directly to the convention of public officers. It may punish for contempt for these causes only.

Arresting a member of his delegated capacity.

Builthing any false and malicious report of the proceedings of the Convention or a committee or before any person authorized by the Convention, or by a committee to take testimony in the proceedings of the Co

its privilege.

12. The sum of \$350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury to pay the expenses of the Convention.

The Evil of Cloth Brosses. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just snished reading "For and About Women" in THE fur of Sunday, and I lay down the paper with a heavy an evening, but not for promeuading or shopping or any-thing of that sort in the day time. To be a lady she must

into garments requiring a very small quantity of ma-terial. If fashion is to condemn women to wear such cloth as men wear, she should also decree that it be out in a similar manner. Cloth trousers are tolerable; cloth cloth as men wear, she should also decree that it be cut in a similar manner. Cloth trossers are tolerable; cloth akirts and drapery are an intolerable burden, as I have heard many a woman testify. The publisher of several fashion and trade journals told me that his wife had one of the tailor-made cloth suits, and that she mever wore it without it making hersick. I know a your lady who was slok several weeks and would not go out because her tailor-made suit tired her so, and who finally was compelled to have a sit forest fased and to wear fur until all was strong shough to wear her cloth dress.

It will not several weeks and would not go out because the wear strong shough to wear her cloth dress.

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It was not strong the wear her cloth dress.

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Pateralty of Potatoes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have or years been a constant reader of your daily cyclo-sedia, and thank you for the instruction and entertain ment it has afforded me. Tax Sux, carefully read, is ment it has afforded me. The Suz, carefully read, is worth all the magazines together. To-day's issue contains a very interesting account of the potato. Hundreds will be astonished to know that Ireland is not its soil indigenous, in spite of the fact that "periasy and milk is the Ireland as desert."

New, will some one of your millions of readers give the time when the potato rus first appeared in the old acoustry and also that of the country into this country. It is not be the country of the potato bug into this country. Old far. Marbury, late of this city, used to say that both rot and bug came with the important geance and other foreign "side to nature."

If A Dally Raspur.

Tommy Warren Challenged by a Connections

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: I see in Tan Saw of Dec. 15 that Tommy Warren says any one who fights him must weigh 118 pounds. I do hereby challenge Tommy Warren to fight an unknown that I challenge Tommy warren to hand an annual will make against him to fight ten rounds or to a finish within four or six weeks for the feather-weight championship of the world. I will match him gainest any life pounds man in the world. A match can be arranged by writing to me at one.

Samuel S. Cole. New London, Cole.

Br. Kennard Not Thore. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUH-Sir : My atten-

AN THE EDITOR OF THE BUE-Sir: My attention has been called to an Associated Press despatch from Chicago in this mornings flux in which my name is included with those of several of the Chicago ministers as being present at the ballst connected with the opera of "Galata." As I am no longer a Chicago minister and have not been nearer Chicago than this city for the last law months, it is impossible that I could have been there, nor can I conseive now such an inexassible and reclines statement could have been maken an excellent statement could have been maken an excellent at the part of the paint of the control of the paint of the course of the paint of the course of the paint to the opera.

They Do Just as They Please To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you se kind enough to answer my question ?

Do architects and engravers white drawing stand up at days?

Interesting Discovery Concerning Milkmon. From the Hartford Times. A citizen who says he has taken much inter-est in milkings has found that small milkings give larger puts of milk then the taller and heavier ones do.

A White Boar. Prom the St. Louis Globe Democrat, TUSCUMENTA. Mo.. Dec. 6.—On last Saturday a pertaman shot, killed, and brought to town a white ser, semashing rarely seen in this part of the country. A constant cough, with shortness of breath, fallingrangth, and wasting of feeb, all betaken languages;

SUNDRAMA.

-One hundred and five mince pies, one for each prisoner, were given last Thankagiving to the con-victs in the jail at Kennebec, Ne., by a woman whose mother and grandmother always made a like Thanks-

giving offering.

—In a pigeon-shooting match with some
Chicago sportsmen the other day, twenty-six live
pigeons to be sprung English rules, fra R. Pains, the
expert, with a 26-gauge gun weighing five pounds, killed twenty-five of the twenty-six birds. The score to

where near Chicago is No. 60, on the Illinois Central. It has been in use thirty-three years, and it is estimated that in that time is has travelled 1,650,000 miles, or equal

to sixty-six times around the globe. The average life of a locomotive is ten or twelve years.
—Some of the crew of an English ship were Some of the crew of all English Ship were sent ashore near St. Helen, Or., to get a stick to make a spar. They came seroes a drove of hogs, which they took for wild pigs, and at once began chasing, and before they finished had killed a boat load. The owners of the hogs, which were anything but wild, think it another British ontrage.

—A short time since youthful innovators

of the exquisite order in Paris thought it extremely pschutt to wear red tics. Then came the hats with flat brims, and last year it was even the fashion among some swells to wear small infits in their hats, containing bris-liants which sparked from afar. In the latest mode a scarf pin tipped with electric light is the novelty.

-A Chicago policeman reports that the other night, while he was chasing a burgiar, the fellow suddenly fell as though be had been shot, and lay un-conscious bleeding from a wound on the head made by a big icled that had failen on him as her an. He was carried to the police station, where his first words were: "What do you want to shoot a fellow for?" He did no abow what hit him.

-For twenty years Josiah Brineard of

—For twonty years Josiah Brineard of Spring City, Pa., who was a private in the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, has been trying to scoure a pension. He needed it, for he has been totally blind since the war, and for fitteen years his legs have been paralyzed. Now, through the efforts of neighbors, his pension has been allowed, and within a few days the veteran will receive nearly \$10,000. -Four-year-old Eddle Ericsson fell into

the water at San Francisco the other day. A workman heard him seream, and looking up saw Eddle's C-year-old brother slowly wasking along winding up a top. "What's the matter?" asked the man. "Come and pull my little brother out of the water," slowly as-swered the boy. Eddie was pulled out, but it took vig-orous rolling on a barrel to rectors him

-George W. Carley of Detroit has occasionally severe pains in his stomach, with curious swellings and bunches. He insists that they are caused by a lizard which he swallowed with some water from the Chattahooches River in Georgia when his regiment, the Nineteenth Ohio, crossed it in 1894. A tremendom which Carley thinks are due to the lizard. The doctors

-It is told in a Springfield newspaper that when Col. Jones (now Lieutenant-Governor of this State) marched his regiment into Boston on the way to Baltimore, in the beginning of the war of the rebellion, they were entertained at Fancuil Hall. One of the beys —a big, raw-boned Yankse—had a very heavy kinapasek, and a citizen asked what he had in it. "Circulara," was his reply. "I have just got out a patent knife sharpes-or, and I thought I would take some circulars along and scatter them through the South. May be they'll do me

-Collins L. Fitch of Watertown, Conn., is a colored man, 85 years old. He was born a slave in New Haven, and was bound out to Matthew Ellott of herited by his son Matthew, who the other day surprised Collins, who long ago quit New Preston, by calling at owed him for work done for his father. The old man can hardly believe that he is not dreaming.

-It is reported that the celery-raising pusiness, for which Kalamasoo has become famous, is seing largely overdone there. Every inch of available marsh land has been converted into celery beds, and the search for more land continues. It is not alone the growers to get as many stalks on the market as possible

-George W. Tillman and W. M. Jackson of Cory, Ga. hitherto good friends, quarrelled over a debt, and before they quit used knives, but not with fatar results. The week following this card aspeared is the local newspaper: "Lust Tuesday a difficulty of curred at Williamsburg, between Mr. George W. Tillman and myself, in which both draw knives and used them, the axeculton of my knife hairs more actions than Mr. and myself, it which both drew Raives and used them the execution of my knife being more serious than Mr. Tillman's. I am constrained to express my profound regret over the unfortunate occurrence and the chain of circumstances which led to it. I have alwars looked upon Mr. Tillman as one of my best friends, and I only used my knife at the last moment in self-defence. Respectfully, W. M. Jaczson."

—The late Dr. Magoon used to toll this

story as illustrating how the Lord took care of his feel lowers: When he was a student he was very pose One Saturday he started for Pishon's Ferry, intenwalked as far as the ferry, but how to get across was s wear cloth in the day time."

Just when a lady most needs a light, easy dress fashlon weights her down with cloth fit only to be made

problem. "The ferryman was waiting, and to hesitate was to be lost," said the Doctor. "So I stepped last the boat and sat down with apparent unconcern the boat and sat down with apparent unconver-'Where are you going?' asked the ferryman. 'Going across to preach,'! replied. As we touched the other shore I asked how much the fare was. 'Rothing,' was the answer, and I took up my bundle and went on my

way rejoiding." -Principal Poland of the Newark High School always dismisses his pupils when the thermometer indicates that the miserable school furnaces are not raising the temperature above fifty degrees. On Monday morning, when the boys in his department assers bled, they saw that, though the room was rather cook, atli the temperature was too high for practical bourfit. So the bulb of the thermometer was packed in snow, and each boy turned up his coat collar, and as the tracker came in stamped his feet and blew on his finger Mr. Poland looked rather surprised, and then looked at the thermometer. The snow had done its work, and the mercury marked forty something. The tea ered, and dismissed the boys, who rushed for their sied

-An English scientific journal enumerates the following as among the inventions which are spe-cially needed at the present time: Macaroni machinery, good red-land pencils, type writers that will work on account books and record books, indelible stamp can celling ink, a practical car starter, a good railway car ventilator, better horseshoes, locomotive headlights, an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the dapth of the sea without sounding by ins, plane lid hinge which shall be flush on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtemen, a good metallic railway ite, an effective cut-off for locomotives, a method of alloying copper and iron, and a moulding material for Iron and brass cessing capable of giving a mould that can be used over and

—In the report of the London Geographical Society on the deep-sea explorations of the Atlantic bed previous statements concerning its configuration are verified, namely, that the bottom of the North Atlantic verined, namely, that the bottom of the Morth Atlantae is eccupied by two valleys, the eastern extending from ten to thirry degrees west longitude, and traccable as far as the equator, with an extreme depth of less than thirteen thousand feet, while the western valley reaches from the thirtieth to the ditieth degree of west longitude. The two are separated by a ridge in thirty degrees west longitude, along which the average depth is only one thousand fathoms, and which can be traced northward to Iceland and southward to the Asores: 18 M volcanie in character at both extremities. Its extreme breadth is somewhat less than five hundred miles, the depth of water increasing on both sides of it according to the distance of its axis.

-Kansas City has a law requiring all clergymen, Judges, and Justices, to return to the Clerk of the Board of Health the names of all persons married by the Board of Health the names of all persons married by them. After notifying these persons time and again of the law and receiving no returns from some, the Clerk deckied to bring them to terms by due process of law, and so on Saturday night the Rev. Mesera J. H. Williams J. J. Kennedy, T. P. Haley, Robert Laird Coiller, J. C. Taylor, H. Robertson, C. J. Sage, B. P. Fullertos, John Morgan, C. L. Thompson, and J. C. Morris, and Judges H. P. White, P. W. Balley, and J. T. Clarton, were arrested and their names entered on the central police station register. They gave bonds to answer to the charge of falling to make returns of marriages in a reasonable time, and on Monday were arraigned. Mine of the accused were given thirty days in which to make reasonable lime, and on Monday were arraighted.

of the accused were given thirty days in which to make returns. The others were fined \$1.50 each, and said that they would thereafter obey the law.

-The Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell of Chicago -The Rev. Calvin S. Biackwell of Chloage on Sanday backed up the st. Louis clergymen in their attack on the ballet. In his sermon on the text, "And Satan came also," he is reported to have said: "The National opera playing in Chloage insulted decuncy by presenting a European ballet which had nothing to de with noble n,mic. No reas-tinted pan picture could de it justice. It had to be seen in all the glory of its full flush of fissh-tinted tights. When the firty half-unda, het-blooded beauties appeared there was a sensational fluiter and grasping of opera glasses to hear the musici These graphs were simply bathing in billows of soundless song and disporting themselves in a sea of speciacular glory. It was the very apotheosis of lust, the saivy (symbol of lasciviousness) shasing the nymphe with mahely intent. Such exhibitions produced moral obliquity and cultivated a pravious taste. If this were augusted American opera, Gel save the State."